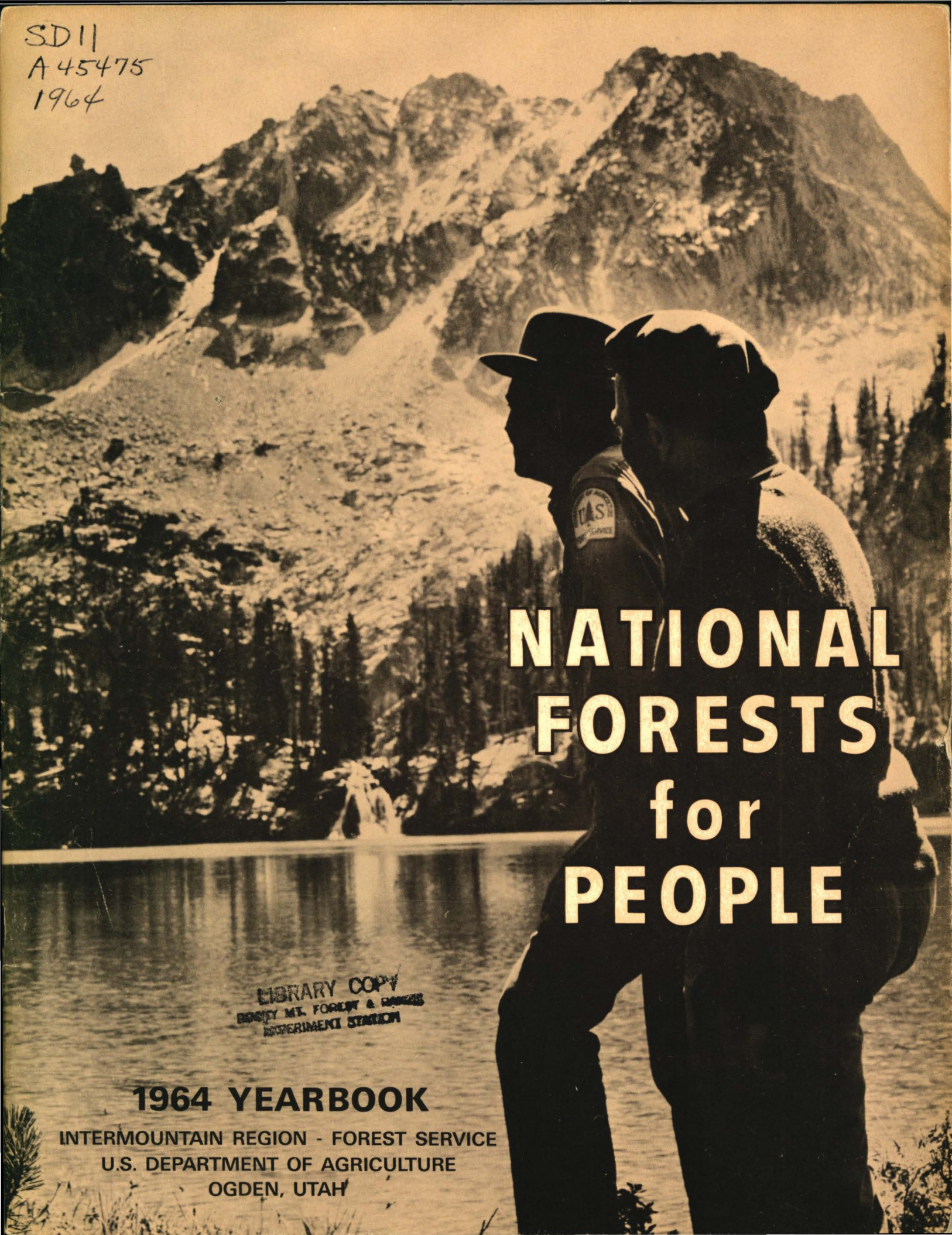
SD11
A45475
1964



NATIONAL FORESTS for PEOPLE

LIBRARY COPY
ROCKY MT. FOREST & RANGE
EXPERIMENT STATION

1964 YEARBOOK

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION - FOREST SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OGDEN, UTAH

Through the eyes of an "average" family

The 1964 Yearbook cover scene is a reminder to us that the Intermountain Region's National Forests are for people. A Forest Service Ranger and citizen stand side by side. The Ranger manages these forests in trust for the people, who share the multiple benefits therefrom.

In this yearbook we would like you to view the Intermountain Region through the eyes of people who use these forests — in this case a "typical" American family. They have given their time freely for a simple reason: they use and enjoy the National Forests year 'round.

The Orval Bakers are typical of many families living in the Intermountain community. They're a young family with varied interests and busy schedules living in a young community and making an effort to grow with it.

Orval, head of the family, is from Pocatello, Idaho, and grew up there and in western Wyoming. He has known the National Forests from boyhood and, in fact, worked one summer for the Forest Service. An all-American football player at Tulane University, Orval returned to Idaho State College, now Idaho State University, for his degree.

Bea, Orval's wife, is from neighboring Montana, where she grew up a relatively indoor type. "I didn't know what out-of-doors meant until I met Orval." She now spends most of her leisure time outdoors in the Intermountain Region. "Our trailer is home for me practically every weekend from the time school ends until it starts in the fall."

Dale is sixteen, a member of the high school golf team and manager of the football team. He'll hunt big game with his father this year for the first time, using his own rifle.

Leanne, fifteen, is the scholar of the family. Like most girls her age, she is interested in fashions and hairdos and in each case creates her own. Additionally she is a "ham" radio operator.

Danette, ten, and Georgette, eight, are a pair of vivacious young blondes, on the move constantly, itching for the weekends and the frequent family trips.

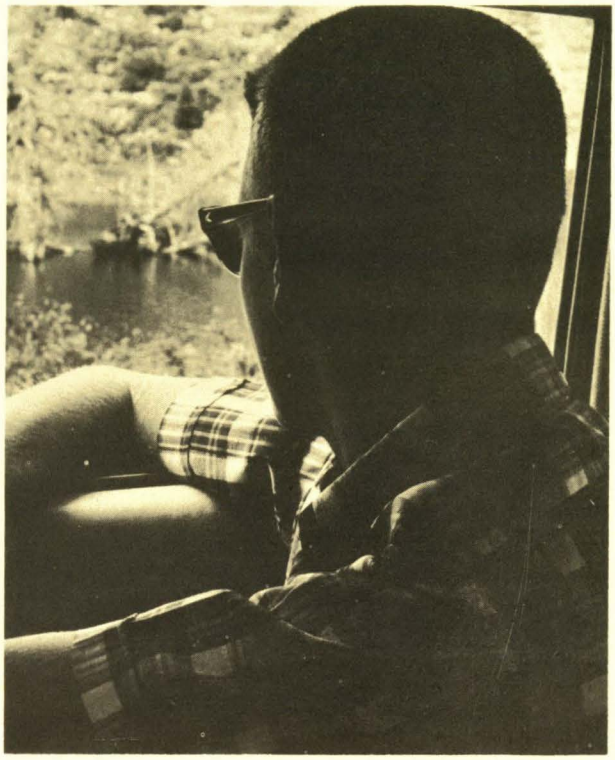
The Bakers are sold on the Intermountain Region and its National Forests in Utah, Nevada, eastern California, southern Idaho and western Wyoming. Orval says, "My company transferred me to a smoggy city away from here once. One day a faraway mountain peak came into view through the haze, and I knew I had to get back. And I did. Since then, the

company has asked me to move, and I've had to tell them 'no' — even though the transfer would have meant a promotion."

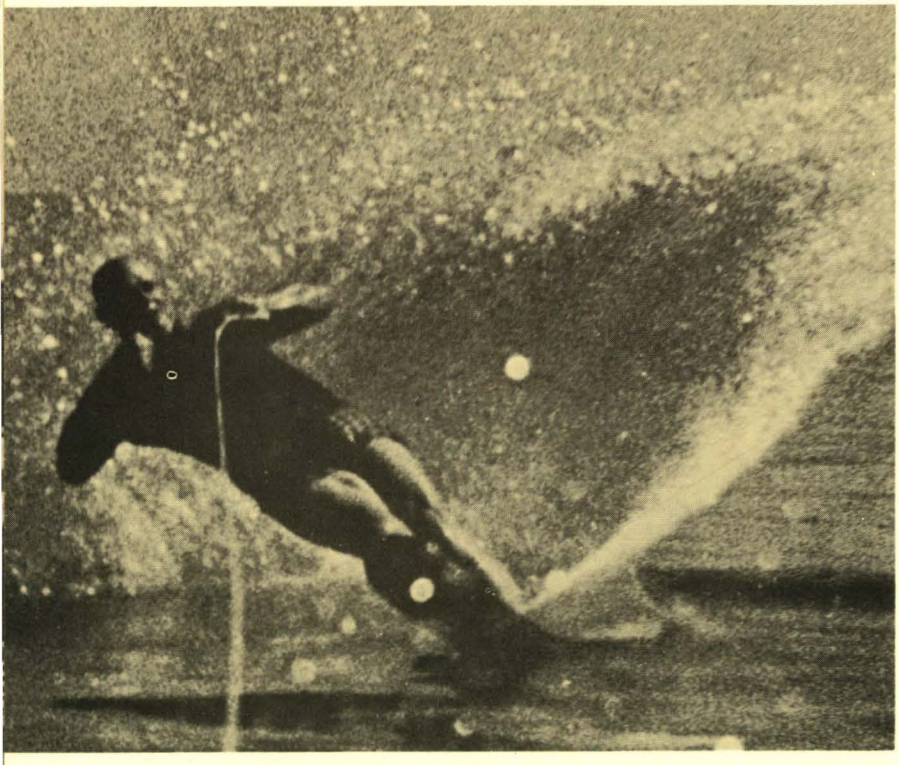
Mountains — in this case the peaks of the Wasatch National Forest — are now in sight every day from the Bakers' home in Granger, near Salt Lake City. More imporant, these National Forest highlands are accessible in a matter of an hour or less, summer and winter.

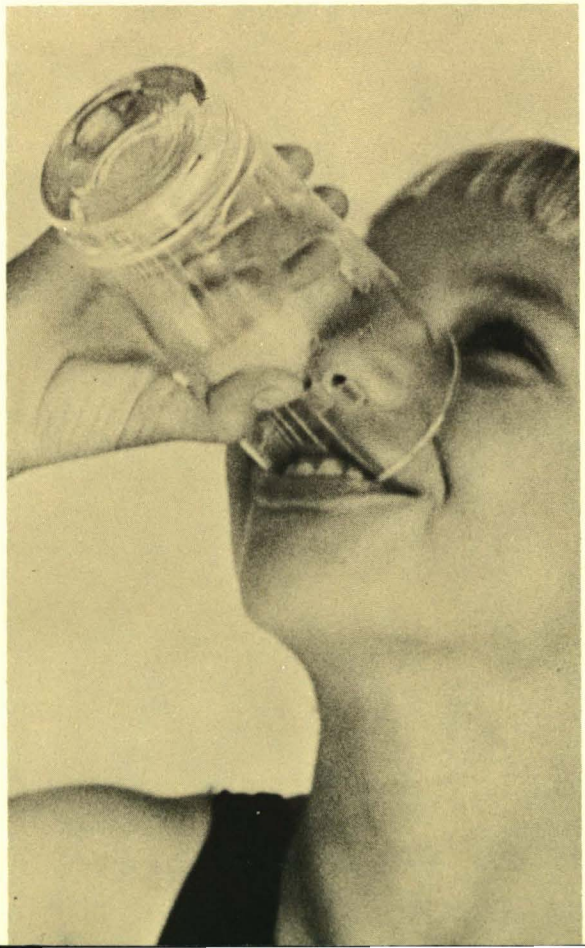
"We don't spend all our time in Utah," Orval continued. "We go on at least two family trips a year to the other states in the Region. Weekends we are as apt to be in Idaho, Nevada, or Wyoming, as Utah."

Mobility might well be considered a key characteristic of Intermountain families; and the 300 or so miles from the Bakers' home to one of their favorite spots near Island Park on the Targhee National Forest in Idaho, means little more than a drive from Washington, D.C., to Philadelphia for an easterner.



WATER...all important to existence





Those mountains rising in the east mean more to this Intermountain family than beauty. They are lifegiving — collecting water from the clouds, using and storing a portion, then distributing it gradually — satisfying industrial, agricultural, and domestic thirsts below.

To Georgette, the mountains mean a glass of cool, clean water. And, high on a watershed, Dale sees the reason such water is possible. Below him is a Forest Service contour trenching project, an initial step in curtailing floods and erosion on a previously misused mountain watershed. High on these steep slopes the deep trenches catch summer rainstorm runoff, allowing it to seep into the soil rather than rushing destructively over the surface.

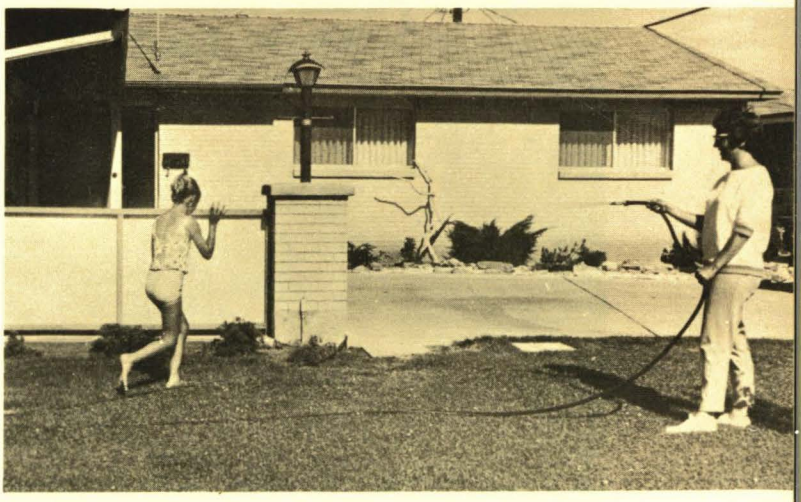
Leanne finds color and fragance in clumps of wildflowers clothing the watersheds — an example of a watershed in good condition which pays off in regulated clean water supplies in the valley below. Soil could not exist long on these steep slopes without the bonding aid of plants.

To Bea, water from the National Forest means better living — a green lawn and the many gallons of life-sustaining water a family needs each day.

The mention of "mountain water" to Orval might suggest reservoirs like Flaming Gorge on the Ashley National Forest and Palisades on the Targhee and Caribou National Forests, which provide electrical power, culinary water, and pleasure to his family and thousands of others throughout the Region.

It has been estimated that the 18 National Forests provide three-fourths of the usable water in the Intermountain Region, yielding some 27 million acre-feet of streamflow annually, or just under an acre-foot of water for each of the 31 million acres of National Forest land.

Misuse of these watersheds means erosion, the silting of reservoirs with soil, and the threat of floods to communities in the valleys along the mountain fronts—in effect, death to community prosperity. Good watershed management is vital to all families in the Region.

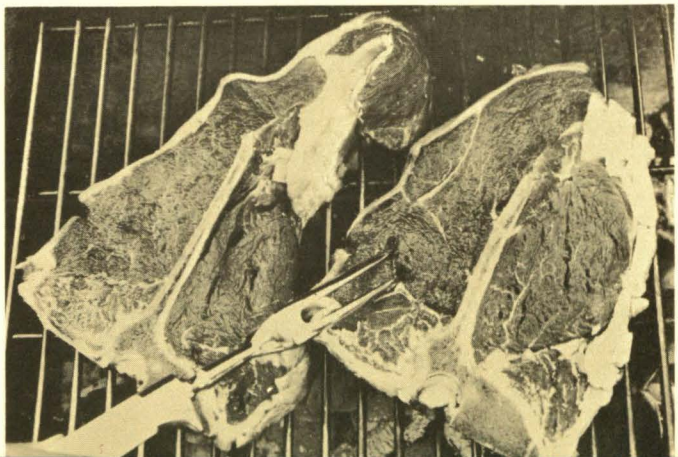


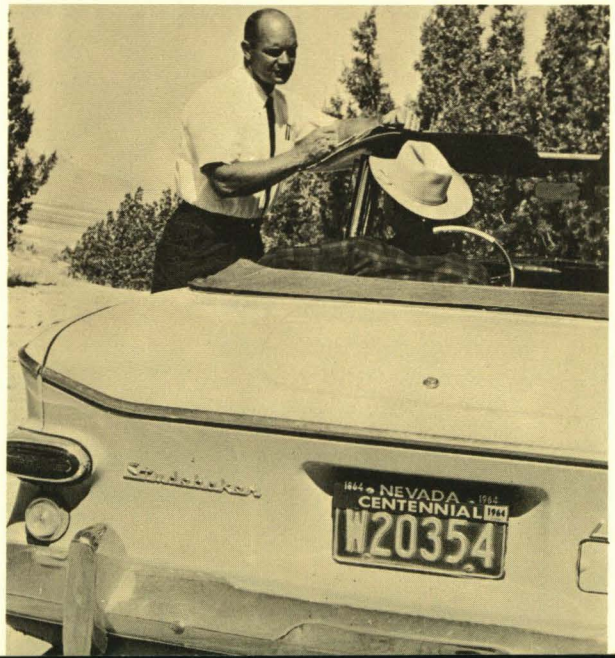
Food and clothing from forest ranges

Livestock people are no strangers to the Baker family. Orval has relatives with ranches in two states in the Region and has frequent contact with ranchers in his insurance work.

He is aware of the part the livestock dollar plays in the Intermountain Region. The dollars rural families spend on living expenses and taxes derived from the raising, hauling, selling, and processing of sheep and cattle contribute materially to the economic stability of the states of the Region.

Unlike some youngsters in large metropolitan areas, the younger members of the Baker family know where milk and steaks come from. They recognize





that the million and a half head of livestock using the Region's Natioinal Forests means more than stampedes to be turned by the hard-riding heroes of television. They understand that beef, lamb, shoes, gloves, sweaters, coats, trousers, and skirts are all essentially products of National Forest ranges.

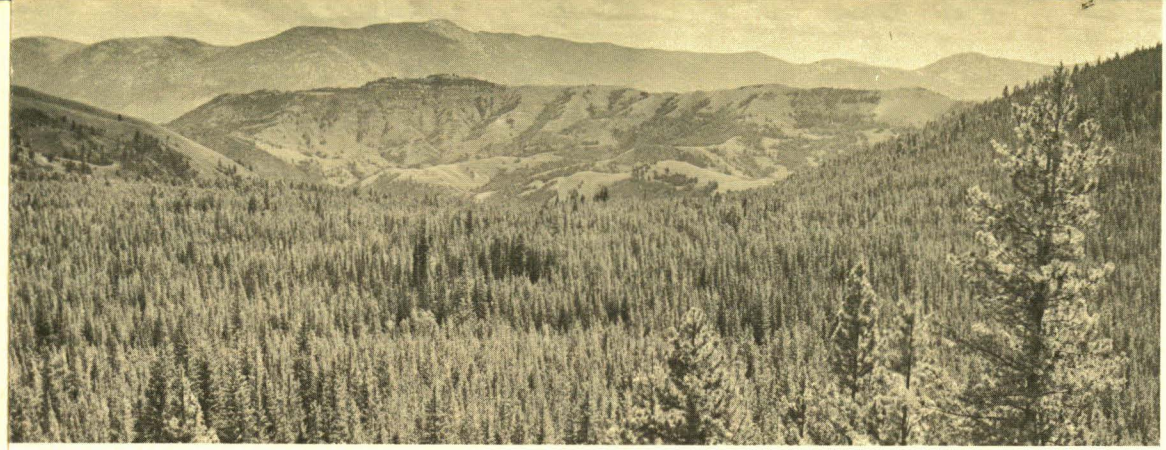
On back-country pack trips, Orval has seen depleted rangeland and learned of Forest Service studies and plans for restoring and sustaining these ranges. He has taken time to find out about the need for balancing livestock use with the productive capacity of the land and coordinating grazing with the other National Forest uses, the principle known as multiple use management.

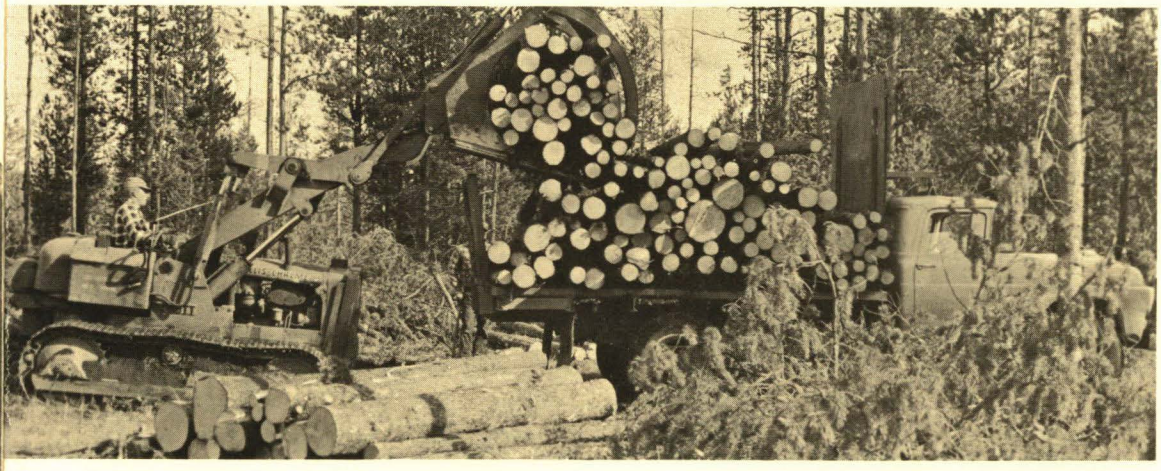
Orval has seen the change in attitude of some ranchers, who once wanted to graze National Forest ranges as heavily as possible, to a better understanding of multiple use as a concept insuring sustained forage production. His travels and work have taken him near cooperative range improvement projects where permittees and the Forest Service have accomplished eradication of undesirable plants, reseeding of barren range, and structural improvements.

WOOD for many purposes

When "Forest Service" is mentioned, the picture which pops up in the mind of the layman will probably be forests or trees. The mind may then go a step farther and produce a picture of a stack of lumber.

People acquainted with the Forest Service will be apt to think of the other resources of the National Forests, and a few will think of the timber resource in forms beyond the lumber stage. The Bakers naturally associated the National Forests with lumber for building materials and wood for the fireplace. Their Christmas trees have usually come from the National Forests, and Orval and Dale have built wooden bows and boats.





During the year, other products came to their attention. Varnishes, paints, and polishes used on wood panelling, walls and furniture contain oils, resins, and acids from trees . Some of the mulches used on the Bakers' lawn came as wood by-products from National Forests. Buttons, bowls, picture frames, paper plates, skis, pencils and notebooks, ladders, tables, chairs, beds, their stereo cabinet — literally thousands of items used on a day-to-day basis were wood, they noted, or a wood fiber product.

In terms of employment, the Bakers found that there were timber operators, sawmills, stud mills, pulpmills, toy manufacturers, furniture makers, wood carvers, stockmakers, firewood suppliers, florists, curio shops, berry and pine nut harvesters—even mushroom collectors—who benefit from the timber stands of the National Forests, either directly or indirectly.

They learned that the most important commercial timber stands in the Region are ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, spruce, lodgepole pine, and aspen.

The Bakers became aware of the fact that the National Forests of the Intermountain Region contribute about $2½ million to the Nation's treasury in a year, with around 300 million board feet cut from the estimated 10½ million acres of commercial forest in the Intermountain Region.

WILDLIFE... part of intermountain life

"Fishing is my golf, tennis, bowling, and baseball all wrapped in one package," Orval Baker confessed. "When I have a big rainbow on, I wouldn't know if a war broke out around me—I whoop and holler like a kid so my friends tell me." If you can divert Orval from fishing stories, you'll find that he is also a bow hun-

ter, rifleman, and shotgunner, with experiences in most of the Intermountain Region states. This year he and Dale hunt mule deer together for the first time in northern Utah.

Dale and his sisters have been wildlife conscious since early childhood and delight in seeing rockchucks, sage grouse, moose, and the other birds and animals in the Region.

The presence of wildlife contributes materially to the economy of the Intermountain Region. Out-of-staters make annual pilgrimages to Nevada's Humboldt and Utah's Dixie, Fishlake, and Manti-LaSal National Forests for mule deer hunts. They spend thousands of dollars for motels, restaurants, licenses, and lures in communities near the National Forests encompassing the salmon and trout streams of Idaho.

About 816,000 hunting visits are made to the 18 National Forests each fall and about 167,000 big-game animals are taken in an average year. The mule deer is the most common trophy with about 159,000 harvested annually. Elk are second in popularity with some 11,000 bagged a year.

While Orval has seen winter kill in the past as the result of too many animals using too little range, his son, Dale, is less likely to witness this depressing sight. Game managers from the State Departments of Fish and Game, and Forest Service personnel have cooperated in adjusting game and livestock numbers to balance with the available range in many of the critical areas.

Habitat improvement on the National Forests insures the continuance and, in some instances, increase of several once "doomed" species. Additionally, consideration is given to wildlife in the management of other resources. For example, a road designed for timber harvest might be maintained as a hunter access road long after the seedlings have become young trees.

Can't wait... year 'round recreationists

The Bakers are "can't wait" recreationists. Every season of the year means some form of outdoor recreation for them on the National Forests. November to March is ski season. Orval is a certified instructor and often teaches on weekends, working with skiers from ages 5 to 50. However, he and Bea take at least one skiing trip a year to a National Forest ski area in another Intermountain state as well as skiing the fine powder snows of Utah.

Spring means a camping trip on a weekend. "We use the trailer a lot, but I like to get the kids out under canvas, just for the experience," Orval says. "The thing that has probably bothered us most is coming into one of our favorite campsites and finding that some character has pulled out leaving a trash pile behind. Another thing that makes us mad is driving through a beautiful area like the High Uintas and seeing campfires left smoldering when the surrounding area is tinder dry."

"When it starts to warm up, we really can't wait," Bea comments. "We get the boat ready and head for Pineview (on the Cache National Forest), the closest reservoir. Water skiing, swimming, a float trip, a few canyon cookouts, possibly another camping trip, and fishing carry the Bakers into fall when the aspen leaves begin to turn. Excuses for trips at this time are leaf and firewood gathering, color photography, and maybe a last chance at fly fishing. "We also like to see the first skiff of snow on the peaks of the mountains of the Region," the Bakers agree. "But it gets us back in the 'can't wait' mood for skiing again."

The Bakers are only a few of the multitudes of visitors to the National Forests — America's playgrounds. During the past year, over 15½ million recreation visits were made to the 18 National Forests.

In their own Region, the Bakers have opportunity to visit four wilderness and two primitive areas, all managed by the Forest Service to maintain the back country in a primitive state. Additionally, the Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area, the Wheeler Peak Scenic Area, the Sheep Creek Geological Area, and the Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area have been set aside to preserve key values which serve as major attractions for the Bakers and visitors from the entire world.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Dear Baker Family,

How the Bakers use and enjoy the National Forests of this Region is an inspiration to the Forest Service. We very much appreciate your sharing some of your experiences with us and your fellow citizens.

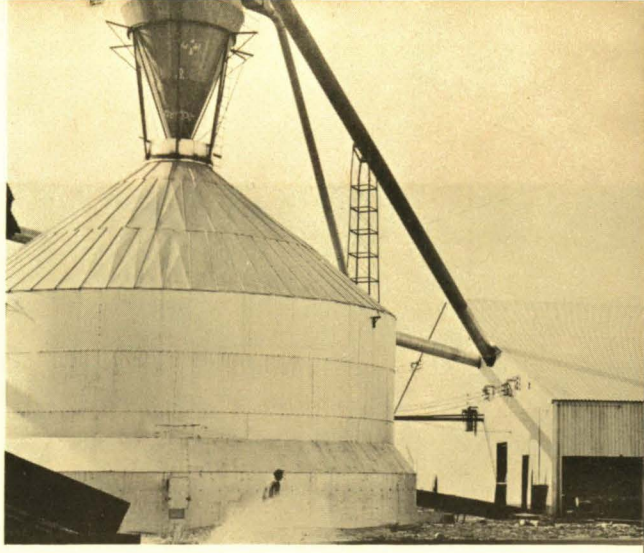
Through your activities, one sees how National Forests are for people--not only people of the Intermountain area, but of the entire Nation. Your direct association with the goods and services that come from the National Forests has demonstrated well the principle of multiple use by which these public land assets are managed.

Yet there are many other activities carried out on the 18 National Forests of the Intermountain Region. Special projects, programs, and accomplishments were a part of the Region's work in Utah, Nevada, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, and a part of California. Some of these activities you did not see and are covered in the next section of this report. We like to call them "highlights," but they are only a sample of the many interesting and significant events that occurred in the Region during 1964.

We in the Forest Service hope other families can experience the close relationship to their National Forests that you have.

Floyd Iverson

Regional Forester



HIGHLIGHTS of 1964

Boosting local economy

The National Forests contribute in many ways to the economic welfare of local communities, the state, and the Nation. Most benefits are derived through the harvesting, processing, and use of National Forest resources. However, large sums of money enter the economy directly as the result of construction and maintenance of various Forest Service facilities and protecting and managing the National Forests.

New Highways and Byways

Transportation access is an important key to the management of the Intermountain Region's 18 National Forests. Nationally, Forest Service roads and trails forces constitute the largest "highway department" in the world, constructing and maintaining thousands of miles of National Forest roads and trails.

Here in the Intermountain Region the Forest Service is responsible for a significant portion of the total mileage on the National Forests. A large portion of the construction and maintenance work is accomplished through contracts with privately owned and operated construction companies, supplemented by a modest agency-owned fleet. During F.Y. 1964 over 100 contracts were awarded to private firms for a total value of nearly $3 million. Work under these contracts included: construction and reconstruction on 289 miles of forest roads and 106 miles of trails; construction of 13 new bridges; and replacement of 23 old bridges. All of these projects were financed with funds appropriated by Congress for forest roads and trails.

Accelerated Public Works

The year 1964 witnessed the completion of the Accelerated Public Works Program in the Intermountain Region. This program was designed to give an economic boost to designated counties and at the same time further conservation efforts. Accomplishments on the National Forests during 1963 and 1964 included: construction and betterment of 86 administrative structures; development of over 200 new family recreation units in 18 camping and picnicking areas; construction of 17 miles of forest roads; betterment of 68 miles of forest roads; and a variety of work in range management, wildlife habitat improvement, erosion control, and forest fire hazard reduction.

A New Forest Industry

A new sawmill began operation in May 1964 in Afton, Wyoming. Financed primarily by a loan from the Area Redevelopment Administration, the mill is providing jobs for about 110 people. In addition the mill owner, Star Valley Lumber Company, contracts for a number of services, including logging, log hauling, and road construction, further contributing to the economic welfare of the entire Star Valley area.

The company will harvest and process ripe timber from National Forests in Idaho and Wyoming, the first essential step in placing commercial forest land under scientific management. The removal of dead and dying trees provides space for young, vigorously growing trees to produce new wood at a faster rate.

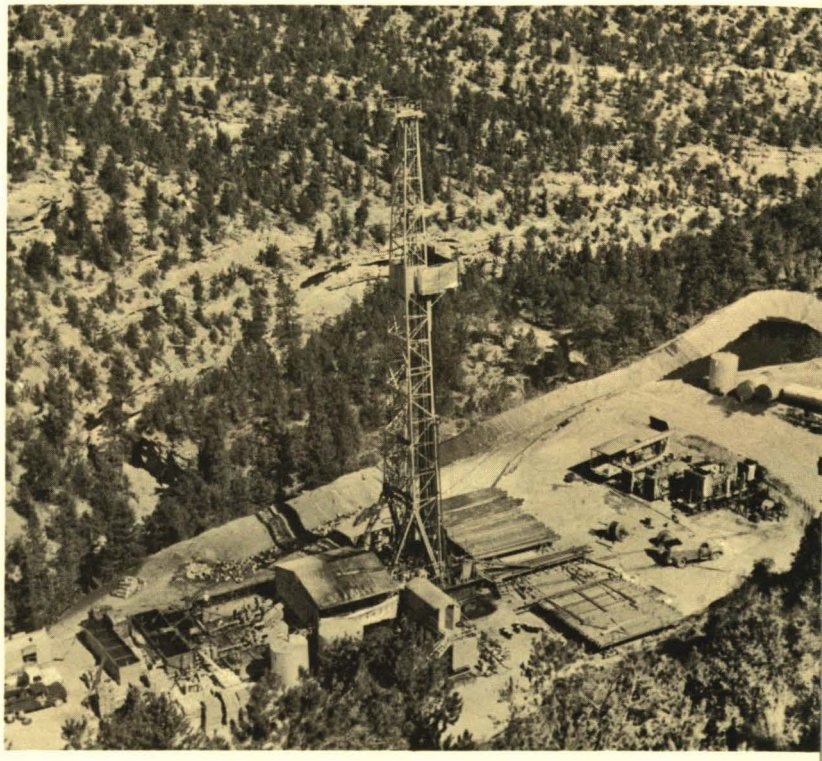
Managing National Forest resources

The Forest Service constantly strives to produce more and better goods and services from the National Forests for the economic and social welfare of the American people.

Some of the programs accomplished in 1964 to further this goal include continued training of personnel in multiple use management and programs to inventory, improve, harvest and process forest resources. Some examples follow:

Training Land Managers

Present day accomplishments in multiple use management of the National Forests is the result of many years of research and experience. Continued progress demands skillful application of this knowledge by competent land managers. As with any vocation, the forest officer's education does not end with college, but is an ever-continuing program. During 1964 intensive multiple use management training sessions were held for personnel from each of the 18 National Forests and in the Regional Office of the Intermountain Region. Line and staff officers at all levels participated in classroom instruction and field exercises designed to sharpen their resource management skills. This training included the preparation of multiple use plans, the preparation of multiple use analyses, and practical experience in a variety of on-the-ground techniques. These training sessions are a vital element in the Region's program of sound, scientific management.



Improving Wildlife Habitat

Nearly all National Forest lands in the Intermountain Region provide habitat for several species of wildlife. Too, they are the realm of the hunter, fisherman, camera enthusiast, student, and naturalist. To the extent possible with available funds, every effort is made to improve the quality of the lands supporting the wildlife resource. This is done through correlated management of all resources, and project work planned and designed to improve the wildlife habitat. Revegetation of key wildlife areas, construction of wildlife study exclosures, and a variety of stream and lake improvement projects are examples of some of the 1964 habitat improvement work.

Range Allotment Analysis Progress

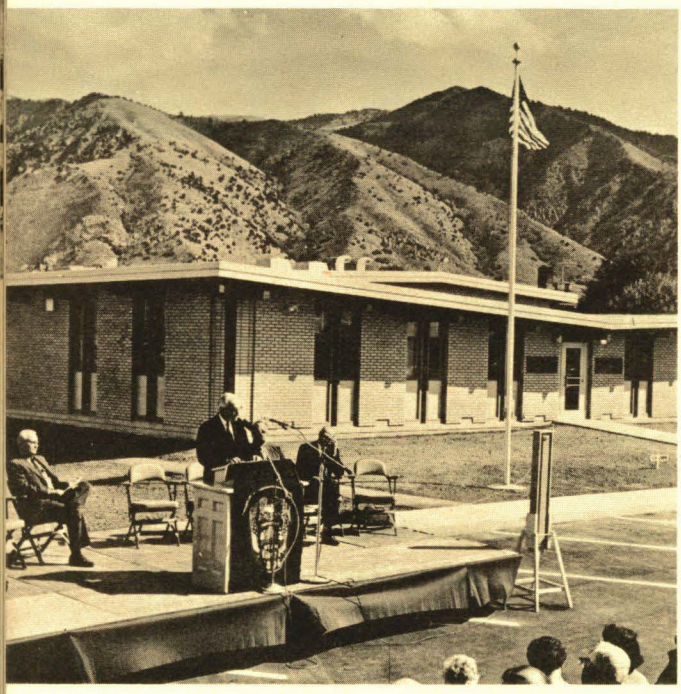
Forty percent of the total range allotment analysis job was completed by the close of the 1964 season. This analysis process is used to scientifically determine those lands suitable for grazing and how much grazing an area can support. This keeps grazing use in harmony with soil, water, timber, recreation, wildlife, and other values. The knowledge gained through this analysis is proving to be of great assistance to both land managers and permittees in developing the range resource to its greatest productivity on a sustained-yield basis. Over 5,400 stockmen grazed about 300,000 cattle and 1,200,000 sheep on the 12,500,000 acres of National Forest land open to grazing. Important progress is being made as more intensified management practices are installed.

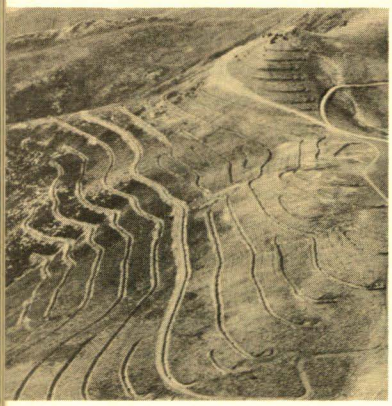
Producing Oil in the National Forests

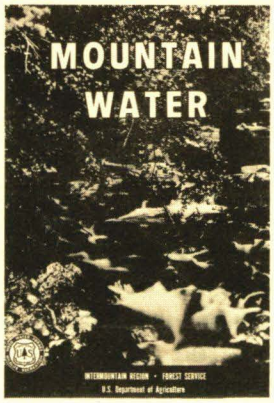
The first producing oil well on National Forest land in the Intermountain Region began production this year on the Dixie National Forest in southern Utah. The well signaled still another multiple use of forest resources — an underground resource that can be utilized while, at the same time, surface values are protected and managed for maximum sustained yield.

The well was one of several producing "holes" in what promises to be an important oil producing field. The first well in the area was drilled in 1948, tapping oil from the 9,800 foot level, but was not put into production. Later, another well began producing from the 6,300 foot level. Presently, other wells are being drilled to determine the size of the producing pool. If reserve amounts in excess of three million barrels are found to exist, a pipeline could be constructed into the area.

Increasing knowledge through experience and research







The Intermountain Region needs the research efforts of the Forest Service and others to provide facts and principles for guidance in managing the National Forests. The continuing programs of investigation, research, and education carried on by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, other agencies and the universities in the Region help to insure that renewable resources can meet the needs of a growing Nation.

Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Logan

The State of Utah and the Forest Service joined hands in the search for new information in the field of resource management with the establishment of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station's Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Logan, Utah.

Constructed by the Station on land donated by Utah State University, the lab was dedicated on September 18. This new research facility includes a $300,000 office-laboratory building that will serve 21 scientists and other employees. The lab will be used for research programs in water yield improvement, watershed rehabilitation, high elevation range studies, and diseases of western forest trees.

William C. Ackerman of the White House Advisory Staff, Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff, Governor George D. Clyde, Utah State University President Daryl Chase, and Intermountain Station Director Joseph F. Pechanec participated in the dedication ceremonies.

Mountain Water

The new booklet "Mountain Water" reviews some of man's experiences in using the resources on the Intermountain Region's mountain watersheds and summarizes much of the knowledge gained through experience and research. It also explains how watersheds function and why sound land management programs are required if watersheds are to produce clear, usable water to meet the people's needs.

The authors, A. R. Croft and Reed W. Bailey, have attained national prominence in watershed research, management, and restoration programs. Their booklet, released in August, already has received national attention and praise from scientists, conservationists, educators, and land administrators.

Halfway Creek Watershed Research

A significant watershed research project was initiated this year by the Intermountain Region and Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station on 130 acres of the Halfway Creek drainage on the Wasatch National Forest in an attempt to answer several important questions: What effect does different types of vegetation have on water infiltration in contour trenches? What effect does contour trenching have on streamflow and stream regimen? What effect does sedimentation in contour trenches have on water infiltration? What is the best design and serviceable life expectancy of contour trenches?

Protecting the forest

Man and Insects

July 24, 1964, marked the close of another chapter in the history of protecting the forest from destructive insects. On this date aerial spraying was completed on a portion of a mammoth outbreak of the spruce budworm, a long-time enemy of Douglas-fir forests on the National Forests of southern Idaho. This insect, numbered among the most destructive in the United States, has been recognized as a potentially serious threat since 1923.

This year's control project, one of a series necessary to stem the outbreak, involved over a half-million acres on the Salmon National Forest. Ninety men, 22 fixed-wing aircraft, and 12 helicopters participated in the two-week project.

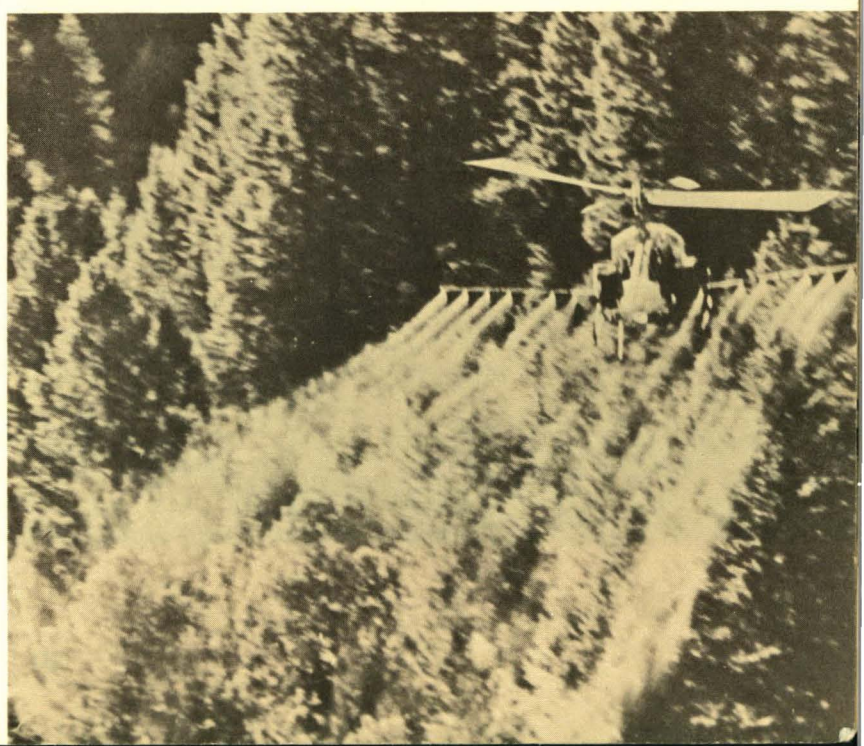
Strict controls and constant checking procedures were followed to insure public safety and protect other forest values. Many state and federal agencies provided technical assistance in planning, conducting, and monitoring the project, including the U.S. Weather Bureau, Fish and Wildlife Service, Agricultural Research Service, the Federal Aviation Agency; and Idaho Departments of Forestry, Fish and Game, Health and Agriculture, and Aeronautics. Preliminary reports indicate that reduction of the target insects was satisfactory. Complete technical and monitoring reports covering effects of the spraying on wildlife and other values, prepared jointly with the Idaho Fish and Game Department, will be published early in 1965.

Man and Fires

During the past fire season most of the Region's National Forests experienced above average fire danger, with the Nevada Forests reporting worst probable conditions. As a result, over three-fourths of the area burned in the Region was in that State. The 26,000 acres burned during 1964 were nearly 2½ times the area burned in 1963.

Especially tragic was the number of man-caused fires during the year. Four out of every ten of the 869 fires reported were man caused — double the 1963 rate. Most of the 386 fires caused by people occurred during the extremely dry big-game hunting season.

Air tankers, using improved fire retardant chemicals, aided materially in holding potentially dangerous fires in check until ground crews were able to gain final control. Crews from the Sho-Ban and Ute Indian tribes helped protect ancestral forests by providing trained reinforcements on several large fires.



Developing America's Playground

Man cannot live by bread alone and as the population increases and there is more leisure time at hand, he more and more looks to the outdoors to renew his spiritual vigor and physical vitality. The year 1964 saw the push to the out-of-doors increase on the National Forests.

More Facilities for More People

As part of a continuing recreation area expansion program 383 new family camp and picnic units were constructed in 1964. This brings the Region's total to 12,158 units — providing accommodations for over 60,000 persons at one time.

Two new ski areas have also been added, for a total of 35 in the Region. The Jackson Hole Ski Corporation in Wyoming has been authorized to construct aerial tramways, ski lifts, and related facilities on the Teton National Forest. Developments valued at about $20 million will include a twin car, 63-passenger aerial tramway reaching to an elevation of 10,400 feet, three 4-passenger gondolas, and five double chair lifts. A year-round vacation village and supporting facilities are planned on adjacent private land.

Another multimillion-dollar ski resort complex has been approved on the Dixie National Forest in southern Utah. Facilities here will include a high capacity chair lift and T-bar tow that will accommodate up to 2,300 skiers per hour on slopes comparable to those in northern Utah. Supplemental development will include chalet sites, lodges and motels, a year-round alpine community, a skating rink, and riding stables.

Sparkling Waters in a Flaming Gorge

Flaming Gorge, western America's exciting new recreation area, came into prominence this year as water filled the 91-mile reservoir in Utah and Wyoming. Nearly a half-million visitors enjoyed the outstanding fishing, boating, and scenic attractions on the Ashley National Forest portion of the area in 1964.

Federal agencies administering Flaming Gorge are working shoulder-to-shoulder to make it a model outdoor public recreation area. The Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bureau of Land Management joined forces to serve the tremendous surge of public enthusiasm for the new site. One newspaper editor called the venture, "A symbol of interdepartmental cooperation that has already proven the key to development of the tremendous potential of the Flaming Gorge project — both for reclamation and recreation."

At the dedication of Flaming Gorge Dam on August 17 America's First Lady said, "Flaming Gorge will bring growth to the region and fun to the people. This project shows that the people behind it have been thinking big and aggressively."

Determining the Sawtooth's Future

Legislation was introduced in the 88th Congress to establish a Sawtooth National Park to be administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Much of the area in the proposed Park includes the Sawtooth Primitive Area, now part of several Idaho National Forests.

The Forest Service and National Park Service are conducting a joint study of the area to determine the form of management which will yield the greatest public benefit. During the summer of 1964, extensive field studies were made by the joint agency study team, covering such subjects as ecology, natural history, timber, range, water, and wildlife. During the remainder of the year the data collected was analyzed, preparatory to submitting a joint report to the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior in the spring of 1965.

Using lands for learning

Through the years teachers and youth group leaders have used the National Forests for educational as well as for recreational purposes. The objective has been to develop in future leaders awareness and appreciation of our natural resources.

During 1964 educational use of the Intermountain Region's National Forests increased in volume and variety. People particularly concerned with the welfare and future of youth explored on-the-ground teaching.

Outdoor Biology Camp

Utah's Granite School District conducted a pilot outdoor biology camp at Wolf Creek on the Uinta National Forest. One of the first of its kind in the Region, the District wants to determine to what extent such activities are practical and constructive in public school curricula. Eighth grade students studied and worked within the framework of the science program, with a minimum of indoor instruction. While acquainting themselves with the interdependence and interrelationships of man and natural resources, the boys gained valuable social and educational experience.

Work-Learn Projects for Boy Scouts

Hundreds of Boy Scouts in the Region have become better informed concerning man's influence upon his environment through taking part in cooperative conservation projects. Planting trees and removing weedy competitors from around them was one such project. The boys worked with the seedlings of today to provide trees for the future.

Adventures for Girls

When a hundred Girl Scouts from California, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada came to Utah's Camp Cloud Rim and the Wasatch National Forest, August 10-22, for an "Adventure in Ecology," they had an unexpected "adventure." They were invited to participate in the Park City ceremonies that were part of Mrs. Lyndon

B. Johnson's conservation tour. The girls presented the First Lady with a diary-workbook they prepared for her.

"Adventure in Ecology" was a special workshop for Region XII senior Girl Scouts designed to develop and test an outdoor education program for future similar national and regional events.

A New YWCA Outdoor Program

Dedication of the Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area interpretive trail to be developed on the Teton National Forest was a concluding highlight of the first National YWCA Conference on Outdoor Recreation and Conservation at Jackson Lake Lodge, Wyoming, this summer.

The purpose of the Conference was to introduce the conferees to "new tools" for gaining recognition of outdoor recreation and conservation as a major social need in the United States. At the close of the sessions Mrs. A. L. Cram, Jr., YWCA vice-president, said, "Commemorating the first national conference will, we hope, be but the first milestone on a long trail leading to the realization of our mutual aims and dreams."

Job Corps — Conserving Human and Natural Resources

Passage of the Economic Opportunity Act in 1964 authorized the establishment of Job Corps Centers on federally owned lands in the Intermountain Region. Although the primary purpose of the program is to develop human resources — the young corpsmen — natural resources and the cause of conservation will benefit too. Ultimately the graduate corpsmen will represent a new resource endowment from the National Forests. In conserving men and resources, Job Corps looks to the future of our country as did the CCC program of the thirties.

Ten National Forests in the Region have been involved in preliminary planning for potential centers to be developed in 1965 and 1966. These planning activities have included intensive campsite evaluation, development of work programs, design of center facilities, and close coordination with local communities.

1964
U. S. FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION ORGANIZATION

Regional Headquarters, 507 - 25th Street, Ogden, Utah

Floyd Iverson.....Regional Forester
William D. Hurst.....Deputy Regional Forester
John Mattoon.....Chief, Division of Information and Education
Frank C. Curtiss.....Chief, Division of Range Management
D. M. Gaufin.....Chief, Division of Wildlife Management
Joel L. Frykman.....Chief, Division of Timber Management
John M. Herbert.....Chief, Division of Recreation and Lands
Gordon L. Watts.....Chief, Division of Watershed and Multiple Use
Harold S. Coons.....Chief, Fire Control, State and Private Forestry
Jack C. Kern.....Chief, Division of Personnel Management
T. H. Van Meter.....Chief, Division of Operation
James M. Usher.....Regional Engineer
Errol C. Crary.....Fiscal Agent

NATIONAL FOREST			SUPERVISOR
Ashley National Forest	Post Office Bldg.	Vernal, Utah 84078	A. R. McConkie
Boise National Forest	Forest Service Bldg. 413 Idaho St.	Boise, Idaho 83702	Howard E. Ahlskog
Bridger National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101	Wm. A. Worf
Cache National Forest	429 South Main St.	Logan, Utah 84321	T. W. Koskella
Caribou National Forest	427 North Sixth Ave.	Pocatello, Idaho 83201	Edward C. Maw
Challis National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	Challis, Idaho 83226	G. W. Carlson
Dixie National Forest	500 South Main St.	Cedar City, Utah 84720	Jack B. Shumate
Fishlake National Forest	170 North Main	Richfield, Utah 84701	W. R. Fallis
Humboldt National Forest	976 Mtn. City Highway	Elko, Nevada 89801	W. L. Hansen
Manti-LaSal National Forest	350 East Main	Price, Utah 84501	Adrian E. Dalton
Payette National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	McCall, Idaho 83638	Sam E. Defler
Salmon National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	Salmon, Idaho 83467	F. E. Powers
Sawtooth National Forest	1525 Addison Ave. East	Twin Falls, Idaho 83301	P. M. Rees
Targhee National Forest	420 North Bridge St.	St. Anthony, Idaho 83445	Alvin F. Wright
Teton National Forest	Forest Service Bldg.	Jackson, Wyoming 83001	R. L. Safran
Toiyabe National Forest	1555 South Wells Ave.	Reno, Nevada 89502	Ivan Sack
Uinta National Forest	Federal Bldg.	Provo, Utah 84601	C. S. Thornock
Wasatch National Forest	Federal Bldg.	Salt Lake City, Utah 84111	F. C. Koziol

AN INVITATION

"Don't take my word for it. I could be wrong. Go forth from the house in the village. Watch your woods fill up with snow the darkest evening of the year. Or with the glory of the sunlight on the brightest morning. Listen to the sweep of easy wind and the faint fall of flakes. Listen to the many voices of the forest, the soft, serene, the violent, and natural sounds we sometimes hear but cannot understand. Let us share the promise and the joy, each in his own way, of the good and sweet earth, the woods and lake."

MICHAEL FROME from his book
Whose Woods These Are, the Story of the National Forests

Copyright 1962 by Michael Frome. Used by permission of the author and Doubleday & Company, Inc.

"The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owers, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives—as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation."